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PART III.

Legislative Measures and Rules thereunder.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Notification No. 76—Legis. 10-03, dated Bangalore, the 21st December 1903.

The following Draft of a Regulation to consolidate and amend the law relating to Guardian and Ward,— which is under the consideration of Government,—is published for general information, together with a Statement of Objects and Reasons.

By Order,
K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
for *Secretary.*

The Guardians and Wards Regulation, 190 .

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Title, extent and commencement.
2. Repeal.
3. Definitions.
4. Investiture of inferior Courts with jurisdiction of District Court for purposes of this Regulation.

CHAPTER II.

APPOINTMENT AND DECLARATION OF GUARDIANS.

5. Power of parents to appoint in case of European British subjects.
6. Saving of power to appoint in other cases.
7. Power of the Court to make order as to guardianship.
8. Persons entitled to apply for order.
9. Court having jurisdiction to entertain application.
10. Form of application.
11. Procedure on admission of application.

SECTIONS.
12. Power to make interlocutory order for production of minor and interim protection of person and property.
13. Hearing of evidence before making of order.
14. Simultaneous proceedings in different Courts.
15. Appointment or declaration of several guardians.
16. Appointment or declaration of guardian for property beyond jurisdiction of the Court.
17. Matters to be considered by the Court in appointing guardian.
18. Appointment or declaration of Deputy Commissioner in virtue of office.
19. Guardian not to be appointed by the Court in certain cases.

CHAPTER III.

DUTIES, RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF GUARDIANS.

General.

20. Fiduciary relation of guardian to ward.
21. Capacity of minors to act as guardians.
22. Remuneration of guardian.
23. Control of Deputy Commissioner as guardian.

Guardian of the Person.

24. Duties of guardian of the person.
25. Title of guardian to custody of ward.
26. Removal of ward from jurisdiction.

Guardian of Property.

27. Duties of guardian of property.
28. Powers of testamentary guardian.
29. Limitation of powers of guardian of property appointed or declared by the Court.
30. Voidability of transfers made in contravention of section 28 or section 29.
31. Practice with respect to permitting transfers under section 29.
32. Variation of powers of guardian of property appointed or declared by the Court.
33. Right of guardian so appointed or declared to apply to the Court for opinion in management of property of ward.
34. Obligations on guardian of property appointed or declared by the Court.
35. Suit against guardian where administration-bond was taken.
36. Suit against guardian where administration-bond was not taken.
37. General liability of guardian as trustee.

Termination of Guardianship.

38. Right of survivorship among joint guardians.
39. Removal of guardian.
40. Discharge of guardian.
41. Cessation of authority of guardian.
42. Appointment of successor to guardian dead, discharged or removed.

CHAPTER IV.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

43. Orders for regulating conduct or proceedings of guardians, and enforcement of those orders.
44. Penalty for removal of ward from jurisdiction.
45. Penalty for contumacy.
46. Reports by Deputy Commissioners and Subordinate Courts
47. Orders appealable.
48. Finality of other orders.
49. Costs.
50. Power of Chief Court to make rules.
51. Applicability of Regulation to guardians already appointed by Court.
52. Amendment of Chapter XXXI of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE SCHEDULE.—ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

DRAFT

REGULATION NO. OF 190

A Regulation to consolidate and amend the law relating to Guardian and Ward.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to guardian and ward; His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Guardians and Wards Regulation, 190 .

(2) It extends to the whole of Mysore; and

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of 190 .

Repeal.

2. (1) On and from that day the enactments mentioned in the schedule shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

(2) But all proceedings had, certificates granted, allowances assigned, obligations imposed, and applications, appointments, orders and rules made under any of those enactments shall, so far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively had, granted, assigned, imposed and made under this Regulation; and,

(3) Any enactment or document referring to any of those enactments shall, so far as may be, be construed to refer to this Regulation or to the corresponding portion thereof.

Definitions.

3. In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "minor" means a person who has not completed the age of eighteen years:

(2) "guardian" means a person having the care of the person of a minor or of his property, or of both his person and property:

(3) "ward" means a minor for whose person or property, or both, there is a guardian:

(4) "District Court," subject to the provisions of section 4 of this Regulation, and to the provisions of section 12 of the Mysore Chief Court Regulation, 1884, and of any other like enactment for the time being in force, means a Court presided over by a District Judge.

(5) "the Court" means the District Court having jurisdiction to entertain an application under this Regulation for an order appointing or declaring a person to be a guardian; and, where a guardian has been appointed or declared in pursuance of any such application, it means the Court which appointed or declared the guardian, or, in any matter relating to the person of the ward, the District Court having jurisdiction in the place where the ward for the time being ordinarily resides:

(6) "Deputy Commissioner" means the chief officer in charge of the revenue-administration of a district, and includes any officer whom the Government, by notification in the official Gazette, may by name or in virtue of his office, appoint to be a Deputy Commissioner in any local area, or with respect to any class of persons, for all or any of the purposes of this Regulation:

(7) "European British subject" means an European British subject as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and includes any Christian of European descent: and

(8) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made by the Chief Court under this Regulation.

Investiture of inferior Courts with jurisdiction of District Court for purposes of this Regulation.

4. (1) The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, invest any Court inferior in grade to a District Court with the functions of a District Court under this Regulation, and may cancel or vary any such notification.

(2) Any inferior Court so invested shall, within the local limits of its jurisdiction, have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Court in the exercise of all the powers conferred by this Regulation upon the District Court, and the provisions of this Regulation relating to the District Court shall apply to such an inferior Court as if it were a District Court:

Provided that an appeal from any such order of an inferior Court as is mentioned in section 47 shall lie to the District Court, and not to the Chief Court.

(3) An order of a District Court on an appeal from an order of an inferior Court under the last foregoing sub-section shall, subject to the provisions of Chapters XLVI and XLVII of the Code of Civil Procedure as applied by section 647 of that Code, be final.

(4) The District Court may withdraw any proceedings under this Regulation from an inferior Court and may either itself dispose of them or transfer them to another such Court established within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the District Court and having authority to dispose of the proceedings.

(5) A notification under sub-section (1) may specify any inferior Court specially or any class of such Courts in any local area.

(6) Any Civil Court which for any of the purposes of any enactment is subordinate to, or subject to the control of, a District Court, shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be a Court inferior in grade to a District Court.

CHAPTER II.

APPOINTMENT AND DECLARATION OF GUARDIANS.

Power of parents to appoint in case of European British subjects.

5. (1) Where a minor is an European British subject, a guardian or guardians of his person or property, or both, may be appointed by will or other instrument to take effect on the death of the person appointing,—

(a) by the father of the minor, or,

(b) if the father is dead or incapable of acting, by the mother.

(2) Where guardians have been appointed under sub-section (1) by both parents, they shall act jointly.

Saving of power to appoint in other cases.

6. In the case of a minor who is not an European British subject, nothing in this Regulation shall be construed to take away or derogate from any power to appoint a guardian of his person or property, or both, which is valid by the law to which the minor is subject.

Power of the Court to make order as to guardianship.

7. (1) Where the Court is satisfied that it is for the welfare of a minor that an order should be made—

(a) appointing a guardian of his person or property, or both, or;

(b) declaring a person to be such a guardian, the Court may make an order accordingly.

(2) An order under this section shall imply the removal of any guardian who has not been appointed by will or other instrument or appointed or declared by the Court.

(3) Where a guardian has been appointed by will or other instrument or appointed or declared by the Court, an order under this section appointing or declaring another person to be guardian in his stead shall not be made until the powers of the guardian appointed or declared as aforesaid have ceased under the provisions of this Regulation.

Persons entitled to apply for order.

8. An order shall not be made under the last foregoing section except on the application of—

(a) the person desirous of being, or claiming to be, the guardian of the minor, or

(b) any relative or friend of the minor, or

(c) the Deputy Commissioner of the district or other local area within which the minor ordinarily resides or in which he has property, or

(d) the Deputy Commissioner having authority with respect to the class to which the minor belongs.

Court having jurisdiction to entertain application.

9. (1) If the application is with respect to the guardianship of the person of the minor, it shall be made to the District Court having jurisdiction in the place where the minor ordinarily resides.

(2) If the application is with respect to the guardianship of the property of the minor, it may be made either to the District Court having jurisdiction in the place where the minor ordinarily resides or to a District Court having jurisdiction in a place where he has property.

(3) If an application with respect to the guardianship of the property of a minor is made to a District Court other than that having jurisdiction in the place where the minor ordinarily resides, the Court may return the application if in its opinion the application would be disposed of more justly or conveniently by any other District Court having jurisdiction.

Form of application.

10. (1) If the application is not made by the Deputy Commissioner, it shall be by petition signed and verified in manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for the signing and verification of a plaint, and stating, so far as can be ascertained,—

(a) the name, sex, religion, date of birth and ordinary residence of the minor;

(b) where the minor is a female, whether she is married, and, if so, the name and age of her husband;

(c) the nature, situation and approximate value of the property, if any, of the minor;

(d) the name and residence of the person having the custody or possession of the person or property of the minor;

(e) what near relations the minor has, and where they reside;

(f) whether a guardian of the person or property, or both, of the minor has been appointed by any person entitled or claiming to be entitled by the law to which the minor is subject to make such an appointment;

(g) whether an application has at any time been made to the Court or to any other Court with respect to the guardianship of the person or property, or both, of the minor, and, if so, when, to what Court and with what result;

(h) whether the application is for the appointment or declaration of a guardian of the person of the minor, or of his property, or of both;

(i) where the application is to appoint a guardian, the qualifications of the proposed guardian;

(j) where the application is to declare a person to be a guardian, the grounds on which that person claims;

(k) the causes which have led to the making of the application; and

(l) such other particulars, if any, as may be prescribed or as the nature of the application renders it necessary to state.

(2) If the application is made by the Deputy Commissioner, it shall be by letter addressed to the Court and forwarded by post or in such other manner as may be found convenient, and shall state as far as possible the particulars mentioned in sub-section (1).

(3) The application must be accompanied by a declaration of the willingness of the proposed guardian to act, and the declaration must be signed by him and attested by at least two witnesses.

Procedure on admission of application.

11. If the Court is satisfied that there is ground for proceeding on the application, it shall fix a day for the hearing thereof, and cause notice of the application and of the date fixed for the hearing—

(a) to be served in the manner directed in the Code of Civil Procedure on—

(i) the parents of the minor if they are residing in Mysore,

(ii) the person, if any, named in the petition or letter as having the custody or possession of the person or property of the minor,

(iii) the person proposed in the application or letter to be appointed or declared guardian, unless that person is himself the applicant, and

(iv) any other person to whom, in the opinion of the Court, special notice of the application should be given; and

(b) to be posted on some conspicuous part of the Court-house, and of the residence of the minor, and otherwise publish in such manner as the Court, subject to any rules made by the Chief Court under this Regulation, thinks fit.

Power to make interlocutory order for production of minor and interim protection of person and property.

12. (1) The Court may direct that the person, if any, having the custody of the minor shall produce him or cause him to be produced at such place and time and before such person as it appoints, and may make such order for the temporary custody and protection of the person or property of the minor as it thinks proper.

(2) If the minor is a female who ought not to be compelled to appear in public, the direction under sub-section (1) for her production shall require her to be produced in accordance with the customs and manners of the country.

(3) Nothing in this section shall authorise—

(a) the Court to place a female minor in the temporary custody of a person claiming to be her guardian on the ground of his being her husband, unless she is already in his custody with the consent of her parents, if any, or

(b) any person to whom the temporary custody and protection of the property of a minor is entrusted to dispossess otherwise than by due course of law any person in possession of any of the property.

Hearing of evidence before making of order.

13. On the day fixed for the hearing of the application, or as soon afterwards as may be, the Court shall hear such evidence as may be adduced in support of or in opposition to the application.

Simultaneous proceedings in different Courts.

14. If proceedings for the appointment or declaration of a guardian of a minor are taken in more Courts than one, each of those Courts shall, on being apprised of the proceedings in the other Court or Courts, stay the proceedings before itself, and shall report the case to the Chief Court, and the Chief Court shall determine in which of the Courts the proceedings with respect to the appointment or declaration of a guardian of the minor shall be had.

Appointment or declaration of several guardians.

15. (1) If the law to which the minor is subject admits of his having two or more joint guardians of his person or property, or both, the Court may, if it thinks fit, appoint or declare them.

(2) On the death of a father, being an European British subject, who has, by will or other instrument to take effect on his death, appointed a guardian of his minor child, the Court may appoint the mother to be guardian of the child jointly with the guardian appointed by the father.

(3) On the death of a mother, being an European British subject, who during the incapacity of the father of her minor child has, by will or other instrument to take effect on

her death, appointed a guardian of the child, the Court may, if the father becomes capable of acting, appoint him to be sole guardian of the child or guardian of the child jointly with the guardian appointed by the mother, as it thinks fit.

(4) Separate guardians may be appointed or declared of the person and of the property of a minor.

(5) If a minor has several properties, the Court may, if it thinks fit, appoint or declare a separate guardian for any one or more of the properties.

Appointment or declaration of guardian for property beyond jurisdiction of the Court.

16. If the Court appoints or declares a guardian for any property situate beyond the local limits of its jurisdiction, the Court having jurisdiction in the place where the property is situate shall, on production of a certified copy of the order appointing or declaring the guardian, accept him as duly appointed or declared and give effect to the order.

Matters to be considered by the Court in appointing guardian.

17. (1) In appointing or declaring the guardian of a minor, the Court shall, subject to the provisions of this section, be guided by what, consistently with the law to which the minor is subject, appears in the circumstances to be for the welfare of the minor.

(2) In considering what will be for the welfare of the minor, the Court shall have regard to the age, sex and religion of the minor, the character and capacity of the proposed guardian and his nearness of kin to the minor, the wishes, if any, of a deceased parent, and any existing or previous relations of the proposed guardian with the minor or his property.

(3) If the minor is old enough to form an intelligent preference, the Court may consider that preference.

(4) As between parents who are European British subjects adversely claiming the guardianship of the person, neither parent is entitled to it as of right, but, other things being equal, if the minor is a male of tender years or a female, the minor should be given to the mother, and if the minor is a male of an age to require education and preparation for labour and business, then to the father.

(5) The Court shall not appoint or declare any person to be a guardian against his will.

Appointment or declaration of Deputy Commissioner in virtue of office.

18. Where a Deputy Commissioner is appointed or declared by the Court in virtue of his office to be guardian of the person or property, or both, of a minor, the order appointing or declaring him shall be deemed to authorise and require the person for the time being holding the office to act as guardian of the minor with respect to his person or property, or both, as the case may be.

Guardian not to be appointed by the Court in certain cases.

19. Nothing in this Chapter shall authorise the Court to appoint or declare a guardian of the person—

(*a*) of a minor who is a married female and whose husband is not, in the opinion of the Court, unfit to be guardian of her person, or,

(*b*) subject to the provisions of this Regulation with respect to European British subjects, of a minor whose father is living and is not, in the opinion of the Court, unfit to be guardian of the person of the minor.

CHAPTER III.

DUTIES, RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF GUARDIANS.

General.

Fiduciary relation of guardian to ward.

20. (1) A guardian stands in a fiduciary relation to his ward, and, save as provided by the will or other instrument, if any, by which he was appointed, or by this Regulation, he must not make any profit out of his office.

(2) The fiduciary relation of a guardian to his ward extends to and affects purchases by the guardian of the property of the ward, and by the ward of the property of the guardian, immediately or soon after the ward has ceased to be a minor, and generally all transactions between them while the influence of the guardian still lasts or is recent.

Capacity of minors to act as guardians.

21. A minor is incompetent to act as guardian of any minor except his own wife or child or, where he is the managing member of an undivided Hindu family, the wife or child of another minor member of that family.

Remuneration of guardian.

22. (1) A guardian appointed or declared by the Court shall be entitled to such allowance, if any, as the Court thinks fit for his care and pains in the execution of his duties.

(2) When an officer of the Government, as such officer, is so appointed or declared to be guardian, such fees shall be paid to the Government out of the property of the ward as the Government, by general or special order, directs.

23. A Deputy Commissioner appointed or declared by the Court to be guardian of the person or property, or both, of a minor shall, in all matter connected with the guardianship of his ward, be subject to the control of the Government or of such authority as the Government, by notification in the official Gazette, appoints in this behalf.

Control of Deputy Commissioner as guardian.

Guardian of the Person.

24. A guardian of the person of a ward is charged with the custody of the ward and must look to his support, health and education, and such other matters as the law to which the ward is subject requires.

Duties of guardian of the person.

25. (1) If a ward leaves or is removed from the custdoy of a guardian of his person, the Court, if it is of opinion that it will be for the welfare of the ward to return to the custody of his guardian, may make an order for his return, and for the purpose of enforcing the order may, cause the ward to be arrested and to be delivered into the custody of the guardian.

Title of guardian to custody of ward.

(2) For the purpose of arresting the ward, the Court may exercise the power conferred on a Magistrate of the first class by section 100 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(3) The residence of a ward against the will of his guardian with a person who is not his guardian does not of itself terminate the guardianship.

26. (1) A guardian of the person appointed or declared by the Court, unless he is the Deputy Commissioner or is a guardian appointed by will or other instrument, shall not, without the leave of the Court by which he was appointed or declared, remove the ward from the limits of its jurisdiction except for such purposes as may be prescribed.

Removal of ward from jurisdiction

(2) The leave granted by the Court under sub-section (1) may be special or general, and may be defined by the order granting it.

Guardian of Property.

27. A guardian of the property of a ward is bound to deal therewith as carefully as a man of ordinary prudence would deal with it if it were his own, and, subject to the provisions of this Chapter, he may do all acts which are reasonable and proper for the realisation, protection or benefit of the property.

Duties of guardian of property.

28. Where a guardian has been appointed by will or other instrument, his power to mortgage or charge, or transfer by sale, gift, exchange or otherwise, immoveable property belonging to his ward is subject to any restriction which may be imposed by the instrument, unless he has under this Regulation been declared guardian and the Court which made the declaration permits him by an order in writing, notwithstanding the restriction, to dispose of any immoveable property specified in the order in a manner permitted by the order.

Powers of testamentary guardian.

29. Where a person other than a Deputy Commissioner, or than a guardian appointed by will or other instrument, has been appointed or declared by the Court to be guardian of the property of a ward, he shall not, without the previous permission of the Court,—

Limitation of powers of guardian of property appointed or declared by the Court.

(*a*) mortgage or charge, or transfer by sale, gift, exchange or otherwise, any part of the immoveable property of his ward, or

(*b*) lease any part of that property for a term exceeding five years or for any term extending more than one year beyond the date on which the ward will cease to be a minor.

30. A disposal of immoveable property by a guardian in contravention of either of the two last foregoing sections is voidable at the instance of any other person affected thereby.

Voidability of transfers made in contravention of section 28 or section 29.

31. (1) Permission to the guardian to do any of the acts mentioned in section 29 shall not be granted by the Court except in case of necessity or for an evident advantage to the ward.

Practice with respect to permitting transfers under section 29

(2) The order granting the permission shall recite the necessity or advantage, as the case may be, describe the property with respect to which the act permitted is to be done, and specify such conditions, if any, as the Court may see fit to attach to the permission; and it shall be recorded, dated and signed by the Judge of the Court with his own hand, or, when from any cause he is prevented from recording the order with his own hand, shall be taken down in writing from his dictation and be dated and signed by him.

(3) The Court may in its discretion attach to the permission the following among other conditions, namely:—

(a) that a sale shall not be completed without the sanction of the Court;

(b) that a sale shall be made to the highest bidder by public auction, before the Court or some person specially appointed by the Court for that purpose, at a time and place to be specified by the Court, after such proclamation of the intended sale as the Court, subject to any rules made under this Regulation by the Chief Court, directs;

(c) that a lease shall not be made in consideration of a premium or shall be made for such term of years and subject to such rents and covenants as the Court directs;

(d) that the whole or any part of the proceeds of the act permitted shall be paid into the Court by the guardian, to be disbursed therefrom or to be invested by the Court on prescribed securities or to be otherwise disposed of as the Court directs.

(4) Before granting permission to a guardian to do an act mentioned in section 29, the Court may cause notice of the application for the permission to be given to any relative or friend of the ward who should, in its opinion, receive notice thereof, and shall hear and record the statement of any person who appears in opposition to the application.

Variation of powers of guardian of property appointed or declared by the Court.

32. Where a guardian of the property of a ward has been appointed or declared by the Court and such guardian is not the Deputy Commissioner, the Court may, from time to time, by order, define, restrict or extend his powers with respect to the property of the ward, in such manner and to such extent as it may consider to be for the advantage of the ward and consistent with the law to which the ward is subject.

Right of guardian so appointed or declared to apply to the Court for opinion in management of property of ward.

33. (1) A guardian appointed or declared by the Court may apply by petition to the Court which appointed or declared him for its opinion, advice or direction on any present question respecting the management or administration of the property of his ward.

(2) If the Court considers the question to be proper for summary disposal, it shall cause a copy of the petition to be served on, and the hearing thereof may be attended by, such of the persons interested in the application as the Court thinks fit.

(3) The guardian stating in good faith the facts in the petition and acting upon the opinion, advice or direction given by the Court shall be deemed, so far as regards his own responsibility, to have performed his duty as guardian in the subject-matter of the application.

Obligations on Guardian of property appointed or declared by the Court.

34. Where a guardian of the property of a ward has been appointed or declared by the Court and such guardian is not the Deputy Commissioner, he shall,—

(a) if so required by the Court, give a bond as nearly as may be in the prescribed form to the Judge of the Court, to enure for the benefit of the Judge for the time being, with or without sureties, as may be prescribed, engaging duly to account for what he may receive in respect of the property of the ward;

(b) if so required by the Court, deliver to the Court, within six months from the date of his appointment or declaration by the Court or within such other time as the Court directs, a statement of the immoveable property belonging to the ward, of the money and other moveable property which he has received on behalf of the ward up to the date of delivering the statement, and of the debts due on that date to or from the ward;

(c) if so required by the Court, exhibit his accounts in the Court at such times and in such form as the Court from time to time directs;

(d) if so required by the Court, pay into the Court at such time as the Court directs the balance due from him on those accounts, or so much thereof as the Court directs; and

(e) apply for the maintenance, education and advancement of the ward and of such persons as are dependent on him, and for the celebration of ceremonies to which the ward or any of those persons may be a party, such portion of the income of the property of the ward, as the Court from time to time directs, and, if the Court so directs, the whole or any part of that property.

Suit against guardian where administration bond was taken.

35. Where a guardian appointed or declared by the Court has given a bond duly to account for what he may receive in respect of the property of his ward, the Court may, on application made by petition and on being satisfied that the engagement of the bond has not been kept, and upon such terms as to security, or providing that any money received be paid into the Court, or otherwise as the Court thinks fit, assign the bond to some proper person, who shall thereupon be entitled to sue on the bond in his own name as if the bond had been originally given to him instead of to the Judge of the Court, and shall be entitled to recover thereon as trustee for the ward, in respect of any breach thereof.

Suit against guardian where administration bond was not taken.

36. (1) Where a guardian appointed or declared by the Court has not given a bond as aforesaid, any person, with the leave of the Court, may, as next friend, at any time during the continuance of the minority of the ward, and upon such terms as aforesaid, institute a suit against the guardian, or, in case of his death, against his representative, for an account of

what the guardian has received in respect of the property of the ward, and may recover in the suit, as trustee for the ward, such amount as may be found to be payable by the guardian or his representative, as the case may be.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall, so far as they relate to a suit against a guardian, be subject to the provisions of section 440 of the Code of Civil Procedure as amended by this Regulation.

General liability of guardian as trustee.

37. Nothing in either of the two last foregoing sections shall be construed to deprive a ward or his representative of any remedy against his guardian, or the representative of the guardian, which, not being expressly provided in either of those sections, any other beneficiary or his representative would have against his trustee or the representative of the trustee.

Termination of Guardianship.

Right of survivorship among joint guardians.

38. On the death of one of two or more joint guardians, the guardianship continues to the survivor or survivors until a further appointment is made by the Court.

Removal of guardian.

39. The Court may, on the application of any person interested, or of its own motion, remove a guardian appointed or declared by the Court, or a guardian appointed by will or other instrument, for any of the following causes, namely :—

(*a*) for abuse of his trust ;

(*b*) for continued failure to perform the duties of his trust ;

(*c*) for incapacity to perform the duties of his trust ;

(*d*) for ill-treatment, or neglect to take proper care, of his ward ;

(*e*) for contumacious disregard of any provision of this Regulation or of any order of the Court ;

(*f*) for conviction of an offence implying, in the opinion of the Court, a defect of character which unfits him to be the guardian of his ward ;

(*g*) for having an interest adverse to the faithful performance of his duties ;

(*h*) for ceasing to reside within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court ;

(*i*) in the case of a guardian of the property, for bankruptcy or insolvency ;

(*j*) by reason of the guardianship of the guardian ceasing or being liable to cease, under the law to which the minor is subject :

Provided that a guardian appointed by will or other instrument, whether he has been declared under this Regulation or not, shall not be removed—

(*a*) for the cause mentioned in clause (*g*) unless the adverse interest accrued after the death of the person who appointed him, or it is shown that that person made and maintained the appointment in ignorance of the existence of the adverse interest, or

(*b*) for the cause mentioned in clause (*h*) unless such guardian has taken up such a residence as, in the opinion of the Court, renders it impracticable for him to discharge the functions of guardian.

Discharge of guardian.

40. (1) If a guardian appointed or declared by the Court desires to resign his office, he may apply to the Court to be discharged.

(2) If the Court finds that there is sufficient reason for the application, it shall discharge him, and, if the guardian making the application is the Deputy Commissioner and the Government approves of his applying to be discharged, the Court shall in any case discharge him.

Cessation of authority of guardian.

41. (1) The powers of a guardian of the person cease—

(*a*) by his death, removal or discharge ;

(*b*) by the ward ceasing to be a minor ;

(*c*) in the case of a female ward, by her marriage to a husband who is not unfit to be guardian of her person, or, if the guardian was appointed or declared by the Court, by her marriage to a husband who is not, in the opinion of the Court, so unfit ; or,

(*d*) in the case of a ward whose father was unfit to be guardian of the person of the ward, by the father ceasing to be so, or, if the father was deemed by the Court to be so unfit, by his ceasing to be so in the opinion of the Court.

(2) The powers of a guardian of the property cease—

(*a*) by his death, removal or discharge ;

(*b*) by the ward ceasing to be a minor.

(3) When for any cause the powers of a guardian cease, the Court may require him or, if he is dead, his representative to deliver as it directs any property in his possession or control belonging to the ward or any accounts in his possession or control relating to any past or present property of the ward.

(4) When he has delivered the property or accounts as required by the Court, the Court may declare him to be discharged from his liabilities save as regards any fraud which may subsequently be discovered.

Appointment of successor to guardian dead, discharged or removed.

42. When a guardian appointed or declared by the Court is discharged, or, under the law to which the ward is subject, ceases to be entitled to act, or when any such guardian or a guardian appointed by will or other instrument is removed or dies, the Court, of its own motion or on application under Chapter II, may, if the ward is still a minor, appoint or declare another guardian of his person or property, or both, as the case may be.

CHAPTER IV.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Orders for regulating conduct or proceedings of guardians, and enforcement of those orders.

43. (1) The Court may, on the application of any person interested or of its own motion, make an order regulating the conduct or proceedings of any guardian appointed or declared by the Court.

(2) Where there are more guardians than one of a ward, and they are unable to agree upon a question affecting his welfare, any of them may apply to the Court for its direction, and the Court may make such order respecting the matter in difference as it thinks fit.

(3) Except where it appears that the object of making an order under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) would be defeated by the delay, the Court shall, before making the order, direct notice of the application therefor or of the intention of the Court to make it, as the case may be, to be given, in a case under sub-section (1), to the guardian or, in a case under sub-section (2), to the guardian who has not made the application.

(4) In case of disobedience to an order made under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), the order may be enforced in the same manner as an injunction granted under section 492 or section 493 of the Code of Civil Procedure, in a case under sub-section (1), as if the ward were the plaintiff and the guardian were the defendant or, in a case under sub-section (2), as if the guardian who made the application were the plaintiff and the other guardian were the defendant.

(5) Except in a case under sub-section (2), nothing in this section shall apply to a Deputy Commissioner who is, as such, a guardian.

Penalty for removal of ward from jurisdiction.

44. If, for the purpose or with the effect of preventing the Court from exercising its authority with respect to a ward, a guardian appointed or declared by the Court removes the ward from the limits of the jurisdiction of the Court in contravention of the provisions of section 26, he shall be liable, by order of the Court, to fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or to imprisonment in the civil jail for a term which may extend to six months.

Penalty for contumacy.

45. (1) In the following cases, namely:—

(*a*) if a person having the custody of a minor fails to produce him or cause him to be produced in compliance with a direction under section 12, sub-section (1), or to do his utmost to compel the minor to return to the custody of his guardian in obedience to an order under section 25, sub-section (1), or

(*b*) if a guardian appointed or declared by the Court fails to deliver to the Court, within the time allowed by or under clause (*b*) of section 34, a statement required under that clause, or to exhibit accounts in compliance with a requisition under clause (*c*) of that section, or to pay into the Court the balance due from him on those accounts in compliance with a requisition under clause (*d*) of that section, or

(*c*) if a person who has ceased to be a guardian, or the representative of such a person, fails to deliver any property or accounts in compliance with a requisition under section 41, sub-section (3),

the person, guardian or representative, as the case may be, shall be liable, by order of the Court, to fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and in case of recusancy to further fine not exceeding ten rupees for each day after the first during which the default continues, and not exceeding five hundred rupees in the aggregate, and to detention in the civil jail until he undertakes to produce the minor or cause him to be produced, or to compel his return, or to deliver the statement or to exhibit the accounts, or to pay the balance, or to deliver the property or accounts, as the case may be.

(2) If a person who has been released from detention on giving an undertaking under sub-section (1) fails to carry out the undertaking within the time allowed by the Court, the Court may cause him to be arrested and re-committed to the civil jail.

Reports by Deputy Commissioner and subordinate Courts.

46. (1) The Court may call upon the Deputy Commissioner, or upon any Court subordinate to the Court, for a report on any matter arising in any proceeding under this Regulation and treat the report as evidence.

(2) For the purpose of preparing the report the Deputy Commissioner or the Judge of the subordinate Court, as the case may be, shall make such inquiry, as he deems necessary, and may for the purposes of the inquiry exercise any power of compelling the attendance of a witness to give evidence or produce a document which is conferred on a Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Orders appealable.

47. An appeal shall lie to the Chief Court from an order made by a District Court,—

(*a*) under section 7, appointing or declaring or refusing to appoint or declare a guardian; or,

(*b*) under section 9, sub-section (3), returning an application; or

(*c*) under section 25, making or refusing to make an order for the return of a ward to the custody of his guardian; or,

(*d*) under section 26, refusing leave for the removal of a ward from the limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, or imposing conditions with respect thereto; or,

(*e*) under section 28 or section 29, refusing permission to a guardian to do an act referred to in the section; or

(*f*) under section 32, defining, restricting or extending the powers of a guardian; or,

(*g*) under section 39, removing a guardian; or,

(*h*) under section 40, refusing to discharge a guardian; or,

(*i*) under section 43, regulating the conduct or proceedings of a guardian or settling a matter in difference between joint guardians, or enforcing the order; or,

(*j*) under section 44 or section 45, imposing a penalty.

Finality of other orders.

48. Save as provided by the last foregoing section and by section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure, an order made under this Regulation shall be final, and shall not be liable to be contested by suit or otherwise.

Costs.

49. The costs of any proceedings under this Regulation including the costs of maintaining a guardian or other person in the civil jail, shall, subject to any rules made by the Chief Court under this Regulation, be in the discretion of the Court in which the proceeding is had.

Power of Chief Court to make rules.

50. (1) In addition to any other power to make rules conferred expressly or impliedly by this Regulation, the Chief Court may from time to time make rules consistent with this Regulation,—

(*a*) as to the matters respecting which, and the time at which, reports should be called for from Deputy Commissioners and subordinate Courts;

(*b*) as to the allowances to be granted to, and the security to be required from, guardians, and the cases in which such allowances should be granted;

(*c*) as to the procedure to be followed with respect to applications of guardians for permission to do acts referred to in sections 28 and 29;

(*d*) as to the circumstances in which such requisitions as are mentioned in clauses (*a*) (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of section 34 should be made;

(*e*) as to the preservation of statements and accounts delivered and exhibited by guardians;

(*f*) as to the inspection of those statements and accounts by persons interested;

(*g*) as to the custody of money, and securities for money, belonging to wards;

(*h*) as to the securities on which money belonging to wards may be invested;

(*i*) as to the education of wards for whom guardians, not being Deputy Commissioners, have been appointed or declared by the Court; and,

(*j*) generally, for the guidance of the Courts in carrying out the purposes of this Regulation.

(2) Rules under clauses (*a*) and (*i*) of sub-section (1) shall not have effect until they have been approved by the Government, nor shall any rule under this section have effect until it has been published in the official Gazette.

Applicability of Regulation to guardians already appointed by Court.

51. A guardian appointed by or holding a certificate of administration from a Civil Court under any enactment repealed by this Regulation shall, save as may be prescribed, be subject to the provisions of this Regulation, and of the rules made under it, as if he had been appointed or declared by the Court under Chapter II.

Amendment of Chapter XXXI of the Code of Civil Procedure.

52. Chapter XXXI of the Code of Civil Procedure shall be amended as follows, namely:—

A.—To section 440 of the said Code the following shall be added, namely:—

"If a minor has a guardian appointed or declared by an authority competent in this behalf, a suit shall not be instituted on behalf of the minor by any person other than such guardian except with the leave of the Court granted after notice to such guardian and after

hea[illegible] ...ing any objections which he may desire to make with respect to the institution of the suit, and the Court shall not grant such leave unless it is of opinion that it is for the welfare of the minor that the person proposing to institute the suit in the name of the minor should be permitted to do so."

B.—To section 443 of the said Code the following shall be added, namely :—

"Where an authority competent in this behalf has appointed or declared a guardian or guardians of the person or property, or both, of the minor, the Court shall appoint him or one of them, as the case may be, to be the guardian for the suit under this section, unless it considers, for reasons to be recorded by it, that some other person ought to be so appointed."

C.—After section 446 of the said Code the following shall be added, namely :—

"If the next friend is not a guardian appointed or declared by an authority competent in this behalf, and an application is made by a guardian so appointed or declared who desires to be himself appointed in the place of the next friend, the Court shall remove the next friend unless it considers, for reasons to be recorded by it, that the guardian ought not to be appointed the next friend of the minor."

D.—For section 461 of the said Code the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"461. (1) A next friend or guardian for the suit shall not, without the leave of the Court, receive any money or other moveable property on behalf of a minor, either—

Receipt by next friend or guardian ad litem of property under decree for minor.

(*a*) by way of compromise before decree or order, or

(*b*) under a decree or order in favour of the minor.

(2) Where the next friend or guardian for the suit has not been appointed or declared by competent authority to be guardian of the property of the minor, or, having been so appointed or declared, is under any disability known to the Court to receive the money or other moveable property, the Court shall, if it grants him leave to receive the property, require such security and give such directions as will, in its opinion, sufficiently protect the property from waste and ensure its proper application."

20—11—1903. K. S. C.

THE SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 2)

Description, number and year.	Title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
Notification by the Government of India, Foreign Department No. 75 J., dated the 25th April 1872.	Rules relative to the Custody and Guardianship of Minors, Idiots and other disqualified persons in the Province of Mysore.	The whole, except Rule 22 and so much of Rule 23 as relates to orders passed under Rule 22, and except so far as may be necessary to give effect to Rule 22.
Act XIV of 1882 as in force in Mysore.	Code of Civil Procedure ...	The second paragraph of section 443, and section 464.
Regulation III of 1900 ...	The Mysore Court Fees Regulation 1900.	Section 28, and Article 9 of Schedule I.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The law at present in force in regard to the custody and guardianship of minors consists of the Rules sanctioned by the Government of India (Foreign Department) in Notification No. 75 J. dated the 25th April 1872 (with the exception of Rule 22, which applies to lunatics, idiots and other individuals incapacitated by natural infirmity, the provisions relating to minors). These Rules proceed more or less on the lines of (and were probably based on) Acts XL of 1858 and XX of 1864 relating to minors in Bengal and Bombay respectively. These and a number of other local and special Acts were finally repealed in 1890 by Act VIII of 1890, which provided a law of Guardian and Ward applicable as far as possible to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in British India, to whatever creeds or races they might belong.

The Rules of 1872 being found defective in several respects, it is proposed to replace them, so far as they relate to the guardianship of minors, by a Regulation based on the Indian Act VIII of 1890, which is more comprehensive than the Rules aforesaid and comprises many matters not provided for by them.

The subject of the adjudgment of persons to be lunatics, and of the appointment of guardians of their persons and managers of their estates, is one which, it is found, cannot conveniently be dealt with as part of a Regulation concerning the guardianship of minors, and is therefore reserved for separate consideration. In the meantime, so much of the Rules of 1872 as relates to lunatics has to be expressly saved, and this is done in the Schedule.

2. Most of the changes made in the provisions of Act VIII of 1890 in the process of adaptation are verbal alterations that are obviously required. The few that need explanation are referred to below.

References to Courts of Wards and Chartered High Courts have been omitted throughout.

Section 3, clause (1).—The definition of "minor" here given differs from the corresponding definition in the Indian Act, a definition based on the Indian Majority Act which is not in force in Mysore; but adheres to the provisions of the existing laws under which every person is to be "held to be a minor who has not completed the age of 18 years." The Government do not consider that there is anything to be gained by departing from the existing provision of law, and making a distinction (as in the Indian Majority Act) between the age of majority for a minor of whose person or property a guardian has been appointed by a Court of Justice before the minor has attained the age of 18 years, and the age of majority for all other persons. Compare also the definition in section 3 of the Indian Succession Act, and in section 3 of the Mysore Registration Regulation, 1903.

Vide Rule 2 of the Rules of 1872.

Section 3, clause (4).—The definition of "District Court" given in this clause is taken from the Succession Certificate Regulation, VII of 1901.

So also is *section 4*, which provides for Courts inferior to a District Court being invested with the functions of a District Court under the present Regulation. The existing Rules, it may be remarked, allow of a Subordinate Judge being empowered to receive and dispose of applications for the appointment of guardians. (*Vide* proviso to Rule 5).

Section 52 of the corresponding Indian Act has been omitted as relating to the Indian Majority Act.

Section 53, *Clause* (*e*) of Act VIII of 1890 has likewise been omitted, as section 464 of the Civil Procedure Code as amended by it is inapplicable for the reasons, firstly, that Chapter XXVIII of the Code (relating to suits by or against Foreign and Native Rulers) had been omitted when the Code was applied to Mysore in 1884, and secondly, that there are no *local* laws in force relating to suits by or against minors or persons or unsound mind. The original section 464 of the Code is also inapplicable in view of the fact that the present Regulation does contemplate the applicability of Chapter XXVIII to "Wards of Court;" and hence is included in the Schedule for repeal along with the second para of section 443.

Notification No. 77—Legis. 23-03, dated Bangalore the 21st December 1903.

The following draft of a Regulation to consolidate and amend the law relating to Lunacy and Lunatics' Estates in Mysore,—which is under the consideration of Government,—is published for general information, together with a Statement of Objects and Reasons.

By Order,
K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
for Secretary to Government.

REGULATION No. OF 190 .

(DRAFT.)

A Regulation to consolidate and amend the law relating to Lunacy and Lunatics' estates in Mysore.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Lunacy and Lunatics' estates in Mysore; His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows :—

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the "Mysore Lunacy Regulation, 190 ."

(2) It extends to the whole of Mysore; and

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of 190 .

Repeal.

2. So much of the "Rules relative to the custody and guardianship of minors, idiots and other disqualified persons in the Province of Mysore," published with the Notification of the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 75 J., dated the 25th April 1872, as has not been repealed by the Guardians and Wards Regulation, 190 , is hereby repealed.

Definitions.

3. In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Lunatic."

(1) "Lunatic" means a person found by due course of law to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs.

"District Court."

(2) "District Court" means the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in a District.

CHAPTER II.—ENQUIRY INTO LUNACY.

District Court on application may institute enquiry when a person possessed of property is alleged to be a lunatic.

4. Whenever any person who is possessed of property is alleged to be a lunatic, the District Court within those jurisdiction such person is residing may, upon such application as is hereinafter mentioned, institute an enquiry for the purpose of ascertaining whether such person is or is not of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs.

Application by whom to be made.

5. Application for such enquiry may be made by any relative of the alleged lunatic, or by the Government Advocate or a Public Prosecutor, or if the property of the alleged lunatic consist in whole or in part of land or any interest in land, by the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which it is situate.

Notice of enquiry to be given to lunatic.

6. (1) When a District Court is about to institute any such enquiry as aforesaid, it shall cause notice to be given to the alleged lunatic of the time and place at which it is proposed to hold the enquiry.

Service of notice.

(2) If it shall appear that the alleged lunatic is in such a state that personal notice on him would be ineffectual, the District Court may direct such substituted service of the notice as it shall think proper.

(3) The District Court may also direct a copy of such notice to be served upon any relative of the alleged lunatic.

Power to require attendance for examination of lunatic.

7. (1) The District Court may require the alleged lunatic to attend at such convenient time and place as it may appoint for the purpose of being personally examined by the Court or by any person from whom the Court may desire to have a report of the mental capacity and condition of such alleged lunatic. The District Court may likewise make an order authorising any person or persons therein named to have access to the alleged lunatic for the purpose of a personal examination.